THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1768. THE NUMBER 125.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

INTRODUCTION *to the* History *of* England.
By JOHN WILKES, Esq;
[*Continued from* No. 121.]

THIS ſpirit of enquiry, the remembrance of the regular tyranny of the whole Stuart line, and the immediate violence of James II. gave us the *Revolution*. The Court in the reign of Charles II. had wound up the prerogative to the higheſt pitch. The nation was ſo tired of the civil war, that for a long time they were diſpoſed to ſubmit quietly to the manifeſt encroachments of the Crown. The act for the attainder of the Regicides declared, "that by the undoubted and fundamental laws of this kingdom, neither the Peers, nor the Commons, nor both together, in Parliament, or out of Parliament, nor the people collectively or repreſentatively, nor any other perſon whatſoever, ever had, hath, or ought to have any coercive power over the perſons of the Kings of this Realm." Former Parliaments had however in a ſolemn manner depoſed Edward II. and Richard II. The Court Chaplains, and the Clergy in general, began again their former proſtitute ſtrains of an unreſerved and unlimited obedience. They were now openly joined by the two Univerſities, who echoed the ſame doctrines, and concurred in aſſuring the King that our Princes do not derive their title from the people, but from God, that to him only they were accountable, that it belonged not to ſubjects to create or cenſure, but to honour and obey their Sovereign, and that he became King by a fundamental hereditary right of ſucceſſion, which no religion, no law, no fault, or forfeiture, could alter or diminiſh. The Univerſity of Oxford in their famous DECREE, which was ſolemnly preſented to K. Charles II. and ordered to be hung up in every College, condemned as damnable, impious and heretical, all the great principles of Government, that power is originally from the people, that reſiſtance to unlawful acts of Government is warranted by the conſtitution, &c. In their RECOGNITION of James II. they ſaid that *they were indiſpenſably bound to bear all faith and true obedience to his Majeſty* WITHOUT ANY RESTRICTIONS OR LIMITATIONS, and *that no conſideration whatever ſhould be able to ſhake their ſtedfaſt loyalty and allegiance.* The act of Convocation is dated February 21, 1685, and is exceedingly curious. The Gentlemen of the Univerſity of Oxford *from the bottom of their hearts adore and magnify the Providence of our good God, by whom Kings reign, who out of his unſpeakable mercy to this church and ſtate, has preſerved your ſacred Majeſty* [JAMES II.] *in the Government of theſe kingdoms.*

The nation at large had now the juſteſt notions of civil freedom, and regarded with horror a ſet of men, who would have given away their own liberties, and the birthright of their poſterity. Oppreſſion at laſt brought about what truth and reaſon had in vain endeavoured. The Clergy and the Univerſities adopted the ſentiments of the nation, and all parties, all bodies of men, concurred in the *Revolution*. The firſt duty of an hiſtorian, a ſacred regard to truth, obliges me to take notice, how late both thoſe bodies of men were before they took the alarm, and how much the reſt of the nation went beyond them in zeal and conſiſtency, as well as in priority of time.—The Clergy ſhewed the moſt perfect acquieſcence under the attacks made by James II. on civil liberty. The Univerſities looked on with a cold indifference till the privileges of a college were invaded. When the rights of the church of England were attacked, then the outcry firſt began from the Clergy. The Univerſities were awakened only by an attack on themſelves. This conduct made the reſt of mankind look upon theſe two bodies of men as acting at that time only from motives of private intereſt, and the conſtant oppoſition which the ſame men gave afterwards to King William ſeemed to juſtify that opinion.

The reign of Charles II. was very turbulent, from the arbitrary ſyſtem of the court for ever claſhing with the free ſpirit of the people. His brother and ſucceſſor was more quiet till the landing of the Prince of Orange. The rebellions of Argyle and Monmouth were ſoon quelled. The greater ſtorm was then preparing.—The conduct of the King gave his enemies all the advantages they could wiſh over him. He began his reign by a wanton act of deſpotiſm, by a direct violation of the *Great Charter*, and the moſt acknowledged fundamental laws of the kingdom. Even before the Parliament met, he ordered the *cuſtoms* to be levied by proclamation, though they had been granted to Charles II. only during his life. By this ſtep he openly violated the conſtitution, and uſurped one of the moſt important privileges the people enjoyed, that of giving their own money. Such a ſtep was equally violent and unneceſſary, for there could be no doubt that the two houſes would make the grant as ſoon as they met. The reſt of his reign was in all points anſwerable to that beginning. He aſſumed and exerciſed a diſpenſing power, by which all the laws were ſubmitted to the pleaſure of the Crown, and the firſt principles of the Engliſh Government deſtroyed, which lodge the legiſlative power in Kings, Lords, and Commons. There could not be a more direct or ſtronger uſurpation on the two other branches of our Government. In fact they became uſeleſs, and their authority was annihilated. The rights of the Church of England, and the privileges of the Univerſities were ſoon the prey of deſpotiſm.—The laws were openly violated, and the whole executive power was truſted to perſons abſolutely incapable by act of Parliament of being employed in any office civil or military. Although James II. while Duke of York, had been obliged to give up the office of High Admiral by the teſt act in his brother's reign, even before he publicly acknowledged himſelf a Roman Catholic, yet none but thoſe of his own religion were now entruſted with the more important offices, without taking any of the oaths, or ſubmitting to the qualifications, required by law. A Jeſuit was Preſident of the Privy Council, moſt of the Lord Lieutenants were Catholics, and the army as well as the fleet, ſwarmed with officers, who had not taken the teſts preſcribed by an expreſs act of Parliament.

This was the ſtate of England on the landing of the Prince of Orange. The nation was plainly left without reſource, but in the ſhock of a military conteſt, for in the mock trial of Sir Edward Hales, a Roman Catholic, the guardians of our laws, the Judges, had determined "that it was an inſeparable prerogative of the Crown to diſpenſe with all penal laws." Luckily for our country the body of the people appeared on this occaſion unanimous. The King could ſcarcely be ſaid to have a party, who dared to avow him after his ſecond retreat. He was in the moſt forlorn and deſolate condition, without a gleam of hope for futurity, forſaken even by his own children, with no reſource but the meaneſt and moſt wretched of all, the few narrow ideas of a mind naturally weak, timid, and ſuperſtitious. The Tories, who through his brother's and his own reign had preached the doctrines of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance, carried them into practice with reſpect to him as little as even the Whigs. Both parties concurred heartily in excluding a Prince, who had overturned the legal Government. They agreed on this occaſion that they were warranted to guard the conſtitution, as well as to ſecure its preſervation by farther ſecurities againſt the abuſe of too great power in the firſt branch of the legiſlature.

The immediate effects of the *Revolution* under the Prince of Orange, as to the national conduct with reſpect to our foreign politics, and the numerous bodies of the ſectaries at home, ought to be remarked.

I ſhall not here take notice of ſome important points with reſpect to public liberty, which were paſſed over in ſilence by the great patriots, who brought about the *Revolution*. Whatever is done in the ſpur of a preſent neceſſity, is ſeldom mature, perfect, or finiſhed in all its parts. But theſe conſiderations will follow more naturally after we have ſeen all that was actually gained for the public in the reign of William III. and the domeſtic as well as foreign difficulties, his temper, prudence and courage, at laſt ſurmounted. I ſhall only now add, that our anceſtors are more intitled to our gratitude for the bleſſings we enjoy in conſequence of the noble efforts at the *Revolution*, than to our reproaches for the few things they have left us to do, altho' experience has taught us that without them the *Revolution* itſelf is imperfect. Our preſent political liberty owes its very exiſtence indeed to the *Revolution*, but we may juſtly regard its continuance as too precarious, its ſecurity as ill eſtabliſhed.

The Stuarts had always ſhewn a ſtrong partiality to France. One of them was the penſioner of Lewis XIV. and had ſeveral times employed the force and treaſure of England to ſerve the ambitious views of that Monarch. The form of Government and religion of the French were the objects of the affection and choice of James II. This was ſo glaring, that it was the chief reaſon, which induced the late King of France to revoke the edict of Nantes at that particular period. The averſion both the brothers ſhewed to the proteſtant Republic of Holland kept pace with their fondneſs for the French Government, Religion, and Monarchy. Charles II. had been at open war with the States, and there was never any cordiality between them and his ſucceſſor. The ſtate of foreign politics was totally changed, when the Stadtholder of Holland was become King of England. He had been bred in a perſonal hatred of Lewis XIV. Beſides his reſentment of the wrongs his country had ſuffered, and all the wanton cruelties of Luxemburgh's forces at Bodegrave and Swammerdam, which were freſh in men's minds, he was ſoured by the ſeizing his patrimonial principality of Orange. He ſeemed to have adopted as the favourite paſſion, and the darling purſuit of his life, the humbling the French King, and the ſetting bounds to that uncontrouled ambition, which had uſurped on every feeble neighbouring ſtate, threatened the total deſtruction of his native provinces, and drenched Europe with blood. The hatred which the Prince of Orange bore to Lewis the XIVth, made him embrace with warmth every poſſible expedient to detach from France her old allies and to create her new enemies. With this view he held out to the Duke of Hanover the bright object of the Crown of England, in order to detach him from the alliance of France. A plan ſo well laid could not fail of ſucceſs. The Duke, and the Elector of Bavaria, had been on every occaſion the moſt firm and zealous friends of that Crown among the numerous Princes of the Germanic body. This happy converſion of the houſe of Hanover to the common cauſe of liberty in Europe againſt the ambition and tyranny of France, we owe entirely to our great deliverer, who knew mankind perfectly well.

I ſhall give ſome remarkable quotations on this ſubject from two of our own authors, men of the moſt oppoſite character, party, and principles. I mean Burnet and Bolingbroke. The firſt ſays at the end of the reign of James the II. "The Duke of Hanover was at that time in ſome engagements with the Court of France.—But ſince he had married the Princeſs Sophia of the Palatine houſe, I ventured to ſend a meſſage to her by one of their Court, who was then at the Hague. He was a French refugee, named Mr. Bancour. It was to acquaint her with our deſign with relation to England, and to let her know, that, if we ſucceeded, certainly a perpetual excluſion of all Papiſts from the ſucceſſion to the Crown would be enacted: And, ſince ſhe was the next Proteſtant heir after the two Princeſſes, and the Prince of Orange, of whom at that time there was no iſſue alive, I was very confident, that, if the Duke of Hanover could be diſengaged from the intereſts of France, ſo that he came into our intereſts, the ſucceſſion to the Crown would be lodged in her perſon, and in her poſterity; tho' on the other hand, if he continued, as he ſtood then, engaged with France, I could not anſwer for this. The Gentleman carried the meſſage, and delivered it. The Dutcheſs entertained it with much warmth; and brought him to the Duke to repeat it to him. But at that time this made no great impreſſion on him. He looked on it as a remote and a doubtful project. Yet when he ſaw our ſucceſs in England, he had other thoughts of it. Some days after this Frenchman was gone, I told the Prince what I had done. He approved of it heartily; but was particularly glad, that I had done it, as of myſelf, without communicating it to him, or any way engaging him in it: For he ſaid, if it ſhould happen to be known that the propoſition was made by him, it might do us hurt in England, as if he had already reckoned himſelf ſo far maſter, as to be forming projects concerning the ſucceſſion to the Crown." Original folio edition of 1724. vol. I. p. 757. "The King (William III. in 1689) ordered me to propoſe the naming the Dutcheſs of Hanover, and her poſterity, next in the poſſeſſion. He ſignified his pleaſure in this alſo to the Miniſters. But he ordered me to begin the motion in the houſe, becauſe I had already ſet it on foot. And the Duke of Hanover had now other thoughts of the matter, and was ſeparating himſelf from the intereſts of France." Original folio edition of vol. II. in 1734, p. 15.

Bolingbroke ſays, "the Emperor and the King of Spain had engaged in the quarrel againſt France (in 1674) and many of the Princes of the Empire had done the ſame. Not all. The Bavarian continued obſtinate in his neutrality, and, to mention no more, the Swedes made a great diverſion in favour of France in the Empire; where the Duke of Hanover abetted their deſigns as much as he could, for he was a zealous partizan of France, though the other Princes of his houſe acted for the common cauſe." Letters on the Study and Uſe of Hiſtory, 8vo edition of London, 1752, vol. I. p. 288.

The nation in general was diſpoſed to ſecond the views of William III. and the greater part of the powers on the continent appeared eager to join againſt a Prince, whom they beheld with jealouſy and fear. Boileau in his public *Remerciment a Meſſieurs de l'Academie Francoiſe*, calls the Prince of Orange *cet opiniatre ennemi de ſa gloire (de Louis XIV.) cet induſtrieux artiſan de ligues et de querelles, qui travailloit depuis ſi long tems a remuer contre lui toute l'Europe.* This was in 1684, and Boileau was always known to ſpeak the court language of Lewis the XIVth.

The Engliſh now regarded with a favourable eye the Republic of Holland.—Their late deliverance from popery and ſlavery was attributed in a good degree to the Dutch troops, which the States had lent the Prince of Orange. The ſenſe of ſo important a ſervice was univerſally acknowledged; both Parliament and people ſhewed their gratitude to theſe foreign officers and ſoldiers, who ſpread through the nation a terror and hatred of the French arms and councils. From this period of the *Revolution*, England has continued regularly and ſteadily to oppoſe the ambitious views of France, except during two ſhort, critical, and convulſive intervals. The firſt was at the latter end of Queen Anne's reign. The other laſted ſome years after the acceſſion of George I. It began immediately on the death of Lewis XIV. and continued the whole regency of the Duke of Orleans. The national intereſt was not however ſo much conſulted at either of theſe periods, as the views of a few particulars. During the firſt period, the intereſts of a ſet of Tory Miniſters, whoſe private ſchemes of power coincided with the views of France, were alone regarded. At the other period the family connections of the houſe of Brunſwick and Orleans directed the councils of both kingdoms, and made them act in concert for ſeveral years. George I. courted the aſſiſtance of France againſt the Pretender. The Duke of Orleans, preſumptive heir of the Crown of France, ſtood in need of the friendſhip of England againſt the claims of the King of Spain, who was ready to declare the renunciations totally void. This coalition of private intereſts in theſe powerful families made the two nations at that period act together in the general ſyſtem of Europe.

A remarkable change in the national conduct immediately after the *Revolution*, with reſpect to the numerous bodies of the ſectaries, ought likewiſe to be noticed. They had been cruelly oppreſſed, and openly perſecuted, under the Stuart line. A ſhort reſpite only had taken place during the reign of James II. when, in reality to favour the Roman Catholics, he avowed a toleration for all Diſſenters from the Church of England. At length he publiſhed a proclamation for liberty of conſcience, ſet up a diſpenſing power, and permitted every man to hold places in the ſtate without any qualification of teſts or oaths. This happened the year before the *Revolution*. The Diſſenters of almoſt every denomination were duped by this artifice of the Court. They looked no farther than to a preſent relief from the perſecution they had ſuffered, and ſeemed too little to conſider how it was obtained. They approved the King's illegal meaſures, and as if a favour had been intended to them, even thanked him for ſo direct a breach in the conſtitution. Soon after the *Revolution*, the claims of the ſectaries were ſettled on a legal and ſolid foundation. The Engliſh in a good degree adopted the Dutch ſyſtem of Government as to a general toleration of religious parties. Liberty of conſcience began to be conſidered not merely as a ſound meaſure of the internal adminiſtration of a country, but as a great commercial principle. It had been remarked in two inſtances, too conſiderable to be overlooked, too recent to be forgot. The one was, the amazing riſe of Amſterdam, and other great towns of the United Provinces. Theſe under every natural diſadvantage, had become commercial, populous, and wealthy, merely from the aſylum given to the ſubjects of the King of Spain, in the laſt cruel perſecution carried on throughout the low countries. The other proof was drawn from what happened a few years before, the almoſt inſtantaneous effect of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. An incredible number of the induſtrious inhabitants of France had in three years eſtabliſhed many new manufactures at London, at Amſterdam, at Berlin, and other Proteſtant cities. It is

very poſſible that King William did not ſo much regard liberty of conſcience as the right of every thinking being, but as a meaſure to promote trade and commerce, to increaſe population, and to make his new dominions a ſafe ſanctuary againſt the perſecuting ſpirit of bigotry, by which Lewis the XIVth was actuated. The prejudices he had imbibed againſt the Roman Catholics, and his conduct towards that ſect, ſeem to prove that his principles of toleration, and freedom of thought, did not proceed from a mind deeply tinctured with ſound philoſophy, or zealous for the primary rights of mankind. He endeavoured to aboliſh the penal laws with reſpect to Proteſtant Diſſenters of every denomination, and to take away the neceſſity of receiving the ſacrament, for the enjoyment of any office, or place of truſt. The idea was to exclude only the Roman Catholics, and to admit all the other ſectaries to be capacitated equally with the members of the Church of England. It muſt be allowed that the Roman Catholics are in ſome important particulars to be conſidered in a different light from all other Diſſenters, not only becauſe their religion is intolerant, bloody and idolatrous, but from their claims with reſpect to the controuling in many points the civil power of the Magiſtrate, and the *imperium in imperio*, which their Prieſts have in other countries eſtabliſhed.

The King did not ſucceed in the ſcheme of aboliſhing the ſacramental teſt, in favour of Proteſtant Diſſenters, the Tory and the High Church party oppoſing with much heat the propoſals for a general comprehenſion of all the Proteſtants. The penal laws againſt them were indeed repealed, and the act of toleration gave them an entire ſecurity, on the expreſs condition however of their taking the oaths to the Government, and ſubſcribing the declaration of 30th Charles II. Their preachers were to ſubſcribe the articles of the Church of England, except the 34th, 35th, and 36th, with a few words in the 20th. The Roman Catholics, and all perſons denying the Trinity, were left to the rigour of the old penal laws, by a ſpecial claute in the act. It is certain the act of toleration was a conſiderable point gained at that time in favour of religious liberty, for it put an effectual ſtop to the rage and madneſs of perſecution among the Proteſtants. The forbearance and lenity of the adminiſtration left the Roman Catholics little cauſe of complaint. On the baſis of this act reſt at this hour the moſt precious rights and privileges of all Proteſtant Diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed Church. It has proved a firm bulwark againſt the fury of bigots and enthuſiaſts, though a philoſophical mind muſt object to the unjuſt ſhackles, which tyranny has forged, of all ſubſcriptions, creeds, teſts, and oaths. I except that ſingle oath or affirmation, which no well-meaning citizen can ſcruple, of a legal obedience to the civil Governor, which for its very exiſtence, as well as ſecurity, every ſtate ſeems warranted to require from the ſubject.

[*To be continued.*]

GRENADA, *Auguſt* 13.

LAST Tueſday evening, about 8 o'clock, it began to blow very violently from the N. W. and continued with unabating fury, accompanied with heavy rain and lightning, till near 11. As the wind ſhifted to every point of the compaſs during the ſtorm, there is too much reaſon to fear that it was only the tail of a hurricane, and that ſome of the neighbouring iſlands muſt have ſuffered greatly from its effects. It is not yet poſſible to aſcertain the damage done by it in this iſland; but by all accounts, it muſt be pretty conſiderable, as a number of Negro huts have been blown down, and a great quantity of proviſions, particularly plantains and caſſada, deſtroyed. This town has eſcaped without the leaſt hurt; but the ſhipping in the bay have not been ſo lucky. The damage they have ſuſtained is great, as will appear from the following account.

The brig Lelah and Suſannah, Captain Phineas Stanton, aſhore and bilged. The ſloop Induſtry, Wilkinſon, from Barbados, aſhore and loſt. The ſloop ——, Simſon, from St. Euſtatia, ſunk. The ſloop Prince of Orange, Cooper, belonging to this place, aſhore, but got off, much damaged. The ſnow Molly, Woodburn, belonging to Lancaſter, laſt from Africa, with 140 ſlaves, aſhore in Grand Ance, but it is thought will be got off: The ſlaves were ſaved. The ſhip ——, Capt. Troupe, belonging to London, laſt from Antigua, drove on ſhore, but was got off laſt Thurſday with little damage. A ſhallop, belonging to Captain Smith, of the ſhip General Woodly, aſhore near Halifax harbour, got off with the loſs of her maſt. The ſloop Sally, Jeremiah Brown, belonging to Rhode-Iſland, aſhore at St. Patrick's; but it is thought will be got off. The ſchooner ——, belonging to this place, aſhore at St. Patrick's, and bilged, with 8 hogſheads of ſugar on board. The brig Cæſar, Auguſtine Searle, and ſloop Chambord, Thomas Fairwell, drove out of Levera, and ſince arrived here.

Beſides the above, we hear that ſome other veſſels have been ſtranded on different parts of the iſland, but have not yet been able to learn the particulars.

The loſs ſuffered on this occaſion by the ſhipping in the bay, it is ſaid, might have been leſs conſiderable, had they had the precaution to put their veſſels in a better ſtate of ſafety, as early in the afternoon the weather was ſqually, and portended a ſtorm; but this may partly be attributed to their not ſuſpecting the gale would be ſo violent, and partly to their not being ſo much on their guard as veſſels commonly are, at this ſeaſon, in the iſlands where thoſe diſaſters are frequent; this ſtorm being the moſt ſevere that has happened here within the memory of the oldeſt inhabitants.

The Captains of his Majeſty's ſhips did every thing in their power to aſſiſt and relieve thoſe in diſtreſs; and it is, in a great meaſure, owing to their ſpirited efforts, that ſo many veſſels have been got off. Their conduct, in ſhort, on this melancholy occaſion, reflects equal honour on their humanity as on their abilities.

On the 6th inſt. about 9 o'clock at night, the brig Nancy, Capt. George Hamilton, bound from Briſtol to this port, ran aſhore on the iſland of Little St. Vincent, which the Captain miſtook for Carriouacou, and afterwards, by ſome unknown accident, the veſſel took fire, and was totally conſumed: A ſmall part of the cargo is ſaved.

BOSTON, *September* 5.

We hear by the Packet, that the greateſt enemy to America is likely ſoon to be recalled.

By letters from Rhode-Iſland we learn, that John Robinſon, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners, after his late elopement, travelled very privately in bye-ways till he got to Newport, where on Wedneſday laſt he made his public entry, as much to the ſurprize of moſt of the inhabitants, as if he had dropped from the clouds. It was even imagined by ſome of the credulous and timid, that he had been killed at Boſton, and that the pale and trembling figure preſenting itſelf to view, was indeed but the ghoſt of their old friend Jack Robinſon. However, the next morning was found poſted up at the Swing Bridge, on the Long-Wharf, an advertiſement to the following purport, viz. "This is to deſire all the true Sons of Liberty, and none elſe, to appear under Liberty Tree in Newport, at 8 o'clock this evening, to conſult what meaſures are neceſſary to be taken with the——infamous John Robinſon, who had the impudence to make his public appearance in our ſtreets yeſterday, having before he made his elopement boaſted among his brother Commiſſioners, that he could be well ſupported in the execution of his office at Rhode-Iſland, and be fully protected from the leaſt inſult." At the time and place appointed, ſome hundreds, not to ſay thouſands, aſſembled, and went in queſt of Maſter Commiſſioner, to the tavern where it was ſaid he lodged the night before. But after a very diligent ſearch (not by virtue of any writ of aſſiſtance, but by candle light) of the houſe, out-houſes, bales, barrels, meal tubs, trunks, boxes, packs and packages, packed and unpacked, and in ſhort of every hole and corner ſufficient to conceal a Ram Cat or a Commiſſioner, they could find neither. On this they returned peaceably to their reſpective habitations, without the leaſt injury to the perſon or property of any man. What is become of Maſter Jacky, we cannot, ſays our correſpondent, yet learn. Some think he is gone to Virginia, to enquire if they will now give 10,000l. ſterling for the beatitudes attendant more immediately on the colony where the American board is fixed, as it was given out laſt fall that their Agent had offered it. Others think he is on his return to Maſſachuſetts,

Where once more pent in William's Caſtle,
Be he ſhut up as if in Baſtile!

Laſt night lodged at Dorcheſter, John Robinſon, Eſquire, and this morning proceeded to the Caſtle.

NEW-YORK, *September* 8.

A copy of the RESOLVES ſubſcribed by the merchants in New-York, dated the 27th of Auguſt, 1768.

I. THAT we will not ſend for from Great-Britain, either upon our own account, or on commiſſion, this fall, any other goods than what we have already ordered.

II. That we will not import any kind of merchandize from Great-Britain, either on our own account, or on commiſſion, or any otherwiſe, nor purchaſe from any factor or others, any kind of goods imported from Great-Britain directly, or by way of any of the other colonies, or by way of the Weſt-Indies, that ſhall be ſhipped from Great-Britain after the firſt day of November, until the *forementioned* acts of Parliament impoſing duties on paper, glaſs, &c. be repealed; except only the articles of coals, ſalt, ſail-cloth, wool-cards, and card-wire, grind-ſtones, chalk, lead, tin, ſheet copper, and German ſteel.

III. We further agree, not to import any kind of merchandize from Hamburgh and Holland, directly from thence, nor by any other way whatever, more than what we have already ordered (except tiles and bricks)

IV. We alſo promiſe to countermand all orders given from Great-Britain, on or ſince the 16th inſt. by the firſt conveyance, ordering thoſe goods not to be ſent, unleſs the forementioned duties are taken off.

V. And we further agree, that if any perſon or perſons, ſubſcribers hereto, ſhall take any advantage, by importing any kind of goods that are herein reſtricted, directly or indirectly, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this agreement; ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall by us be deemed enemies to their country.

VI. Laſtly, we agree, that if any goods ſhall be conſigned or ſent over to us, contrary to our agreement in this ſubſcription; ſuch goods, ſo imported, ſhall be lodged in ſome public warehouſe, there to be kept under confinement, until the forementioned acts are repealed. [*Subſcribed by nearly all the merchants and traders in town.*]

The following RESOLVES *are agreed to by the* TRADESMEN *of this city, September* 5, 1768.

RELECTING on the ſalutary meaſures entered into by the people of Boſton, and this city, to reſtrict the importation of goods from Great-Britain, until the acts of Parliament laying duties on paper, glaſs, &c. were repealed; and being animated with a ſpirit of liberty, and thinking it our duty to exert ourſelves by all lawful means to maintain and obtain our juſt rights and privileges, which we claim under our moſt excellent conſtitution, as Engliſhmen, not to be taxed but by our own conſent, or that of our Repreſentatives; and in order to ſupport and ſtrengthen our neighbours, the merchants of this city, we the ſubſcribers, uniting in the common cauſe, do agree to and with each other as follows:

Firſt, That we will not ourſelves purchaſe, or take any goods or merchandize imported from Europe, by any merchant directly or indirectly, contrary to the true intent and meaning of an agreement of the merchants of this city, on the 24th of Auguſt laſt.

Secondly, That we will not ourſelves, or by any other means, buy any kind of goods from any merchant, ſhopkeeper, or retailer (if any ſuch there be) who ſhall refuſe to join with their brethren in ſigning the ſaid agreement; but that we will uſe every lawful means in our power to prevent our acquaintance from dealing with them.

Thirdly, That if any merchant, in or from Europe, ſhould import any goods, in order to ſell them in this province, contrary to the above agreement, that we reſolve will, by no means, deal with ſuch importers; and as far as we can, by all lawful means, endeavour to diſcourage the ſale of ſuch goods.

Fourthly, That we will endeavour to fall upon ſome expedient to make known ſuch importers or retailers, as ſhall refuſe to unite in maintaining and obtaining the liberties of their country.

Fifthly, That we his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, inhabitants of the city of New-York, being filled with love and gratitude to our preſent Moſt Gracious Sovereign, and the higheſt veneration for the Britiſh conſtitution, which we unite to plead as our birthright; and are always willing to unite, to ſupport and maintain, give it as our opinion, and are determined to deem that perſon who ſhall refuſe to unite in the common cauſe, as acting the part of an enemy to the true intereſt of Great-Britain, and her colonies, and conſequently not deſerving the patronage of merchants or mechanicks.

Sept. 12. An arret and ordinance of the French King was regiſtered at Martinico, the 9th of July laſt, for eſtabliſhing the port of Carenage on the iſland of St. Lucia, a free port, to admit of all foreign veſſels, laden with wood of every kind, dying wood, live ſtock and cattle of all kinds, green or tanned hides, ſkins or furs, pitch and tar; alſo rice, Indian corn, beans, peas, coffee, cotton, and cocoa, and there to unload and trade with the aforeſaid commodities and merchandize, paying the duties ordained by the 2d article of the arret of July 29, 1767.

Wedneſday laſt the ſhip Succeſs, Joſeph Hudſon, Maſter, arrived here from Cadiz, in 7 weeks and 3 days, and acquaints us that the Spaniards had not the leaſt thoughts of a war; that caſh was ſo ſcarce in Spain there was not a ſufficiency to pay either the navy or the army; and that they had not the leaſt account of any Engliſh man of war being expected in the Mediterranean.

Since our laſt Capt. Rogers arrived here from the Bay of Honduras, and gives us the following account, viz. That on the 19th of Auguſt, lat. 33, 35, long. 76, about 36 leagues W. and by S. from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, he fell in with a ſnow, on her beam ends, with 6 feet water in her hold, and no living creature on board, her ſarouds and ſails almoſt beat to pieces: He ſent his mate and 4 hands on board, who by ſhifting the ballaſt got her righted, and freed her of moſt of the water, but the ſand getting into the pumps they would not work, and by her continually making water, the lower deck burſt up, which obliged Capt. Rogers to take out his people, the 28th of Auguſt, in lat. 30, 15, long. 74. He imagined ſhe was one of thoſe veſſels that carried the Greeks from the Streights to St. Auguſtine, as ſhe had ſeveral births ſtanding between decks, and letters on board from Auguſtine for London. Capt. Rogers believes the crew got ſafe in their boat to ſome part of the continent, as every thing was carried away out of the cabin, and nothing but ſome old bedding left on the main deck.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 15.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Parliament in England, to his friend in this city, dated May 31, 1768.

"The prints you ſent afforded me great entertainment. The Farmer's letters I think as well wrote as any political paper I ever read; when I ſay well wrote, I mean, that his doctrines are expreſſed in a very perſuaſive and manly ſtile; but whether they are altogether orthodox, is beyond my capacity to pronounce. It is my firm opinion, that notwithſtanding his arguments, or the memorials which have been lately ſent over (which, by the bye, are ſubmiſſive and ſenſible to a degree) the B——ſh ——t will never give up the right of taxing their own colonies, and I think the Americans will never ſubmit to ſuch an authority, whilſt they have ſuch a writer, as the author of the aforeſaid letters, to ſtir them up againſt it."

A Gentleman in London writes his friend here, that he, and ſome others, had agreed with Dr. Robertſon for his *Hiſtory of Charles the Fifth*, to be printed in three volumes quarto, for which they were to pay him four thouſand pounds; the greateſt price that was ever paid for any book, of almoſt any ſize, ſince the invention of printing.

Extract of a letter from London, June 11,

"The Miniſtry, in general, remain preciſely as they were, nor are any changes expected to take place, till towards the meeting of Parliament in the winter. What turn things may then take, it is impoſſible at this diſtance, to foretel. Lord Chatham is in pretty good health at his ſeat at Hayes, but ſees no body, and attempts not to meddle with any buſineſs. Lord Bute remains alſo in the ſame ſtate he has been in for ſome time, his health being but ſo ſo; not the better, probably, for his having become the ſubject of general diſlike; upon what real ground time only can diſcover."

Since our laſt Capt. Newbold arrived here in 24 days from Tortola, who informs, that on the 31ſt ult. in lat. 33, long. 66, he ſpoke a ſchooner from Virginia, that had been 22 days out, had loſt her main-maſt in a hard gale of wind, the day after ſhe left the Capes, and was then ſtanding for Bermuda to refit; the Maſter's name unknown.

Capt. Creighton, from Rotterdam, on the 3d of July ſpoke a ſhip from Virginia, Thomas Somerville, Maſter, in ſoundings in the Engliſh channel.

Williamſburg, 27th *Sept.* 1768.

ONCE more, and for the laſt Time, I take this Method of calling upon all thoſe, who are indebted to the public Treaſury, either for Arrears of Taxes, Tobacco Depoſitums, or upon any other Account whatever, for their ſeveral Balances. If they are not paid very ſpeedily, the Duty of my Office, ſtrongly enforced by an expreſs Order of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, will oblige me rigorouſly to purſue the Meaſures preſcribed by Law, without Reſpect to Perſons.

I hope the Inſpectors will be more punctual, than uſual, in ſettling their Accounts by the Time appointed, otherwiſe it will not be in my Power to comply with the Purpoſes of the Fund ariſing from the Inſpection of Tobacco. The ſeveral Officers indebted for Recruiting Money are deſired to ſettle their Accounts immediately, or their Bonds will be put in Suit.

As it is impoſſible for me to ſupport the Credit of the TREASURY in the Manner I could wiſh, and ought to do, unleſs the ſeveral Duties appropriated to the Diſcharge of the public Debts are more regularly paid and accounted for than they have been for ſome Time paſt, I muſt alſo recommend this Matter to the ſerious Attention of all concerned in thoſe Branches of the Revenue, either as Importers or Collectors. RO: C. NICHOLAS,
Treaſurer.

NORFOLK, *September* 28, 1768.

TO BE SOLD at public ſale, in Williamſburg, *on Monday the* 31ſt *of* October *next, (if not ſold at private ſale before) and may be entered on in* December *next,*

A Tract of LAND, containing about 650 acres, pleaſantly ſituated, in *James City* county, on *Chickahomony* river, about a mile above *Barrett*'s ferry, and 10 miles from *Williamsburg*; the land is very good for all kind of grain and tobacco; alſo very good for all kind of ſtock, and is a good place for fiſhing and fowling; there is cleared land enough for 10 working hands, with all convenient houſes. The purchaſer to pay 200l. down, and one third of the remainder in *April* next; the remainder part to be paid in *April* 1770. The purchaſer to give bond and good ſecurity to—— GOODRICH BOUSH.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 27, 1768.

A BOX marked A C, with the figure 4, and a crow's foot between them, containing one piece of oznabrigs, and four pieces of linen, was shipped by *James Gildart*, Esq; (as by his letter to me) at *Liverpool*, on board the *Totness*, *James Wignell* commander, to be delivered to me at *Williamsburg*; and as the ship is since sailed from *Rappahannock* for *Liverpool*, and no accounts given me of it, I shall be obliged to any person who can give me any intelligence of it; and it will be further obliging, if it could be sent by any opportunity to *Norfolk*, or *York* town, and the charges shall be paid by ALEXANDER CRAIG.

To be SOLD on reasonable terms,

A NEW VESSEL now on the stocks, of about 176 tons, well calculated for the tobacco or *West-India* trade, built of the best seasoned plank and timber, and can be launched in a few weeks. She may be made a ship, snow, or rig, as may suit the purchaser. Any person inclinable to buy, may view her by applying to *Mid. Bassett* and *Alexander Moseley*, in *Norfolk*, or the subscriber in *Princess Anne*.

EDWD. HACK MOSELEY.

To be SOLD at private sale, on or before the 5th of October *next*,

TWO lots in *Gloucester* town, whereon are a large store house, 36 by 24, with a compting room, and two other houses almost new. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living within two miles of *Gloucester* town.

JOSEPH DAVENPORT.

Also about Thirty Pounds sterling worth of portable GOODS in the said store house, to be sold on the same terms.

AMELIA county, *Sept.* 14, 1768.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Thursday *the 20th day of* October *next, at Mr.* John Lewis's, *in* James City *county*,

FOUR hundred and ninety-eight acres of LAND, lying in *James City* county, near the said Ordinary, and being the land whereon the late Mrs. *Mary Holdcraft* formerly lived. A good title will be made to the purchaser. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale. ALEXANDER WALKER.

RICHMOND town, *Henrico* county.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, with out-houses and a piece of LAND adjoining, where Mr. *Charles Minnis* now lives, in *York* county, about 100 yards below the half-way house between *York* and *Hampton*. The terms may be known by applying to JAMES GALT.

August 31, 1768.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

RUN away last night from *Kingsbury* furnace Mine Bank, near *Baltimore* town, in *Baltimore* county, *Maryland*, viz.

WILLIAM HATTON, (alias) *Jackson*, a convict servant, and by trade a stocking weaver, about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a down look, and a remarkable way of staring any person in the face that speaks to him, has a scar from the corner of his mouth to his chin, stout made, fresh complexion, and light brown hair: Had on and took with him, a new oznabrigs shirt, striped country cloth jacket, one cotton and fearnought ditto, oznabrigs trowsers, English flats, metal buckles, and a felt hat bound round with black binding.

THOMAS STRINGER, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, short brown hair, has two very remarkable moles on his face, and speaks pretty fast, and much in the country dialect: Had on when he went away, a white *Russia* drab coat, white double breasted cotton jacket, oznabrigs breeches, white linen shirt, thread stockings, and country made pumps, a striped silk handkerchief, a pretty good felt hat, and sundry other things unknown.

Negro CYRUS, a stout, well made, gruff-speaking fellow, had some remarkable lumps on his breast; had on a cotton and fearnought jacket, oznabrigs shirt, short trowsers, Monmouth cap, and a pair of English flats nailed round.

Whoever apprehends the said runaways, so that they may be had again, shall receive *Fifty Shillings* for each of the two convicts, and *Thirty Shillings* for the Negro, if taken in the province, and if out of the province, *Three Pounds* each, for *Hatton* and *Stringer*, and *Two Pounds* for Negro Cyrus, to be paid by

FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

N. B. *Stringer* went off the 1st of the month, and *Hatton* and *Cyrus* together of this date.

HAMPTON, *Sept.* 23, 1768.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Elizabeth City* county, on *Monday* the 19th of this instant, JOHN HAGINS, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 26 or 27 years of age; he wears his own long black hair, is of a dark complexion, had on a yellow *Virginia* cloth coat, and a fustian waistcoat and breeches, a fine blue huffar cloak, with large gilt buttons and loops, the sleeves and cape lined with red bays; he rode a large dark bay mare, about 14 hands high, paces fast and rough, branded on the near buttock D, which he has sold to *James Lely*, of *York* county. He is supposed to be a runaway from *Pennsylvania*. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges.

EDWARD HUNT, Gaoler.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Culpeper*, the 12th of *September*, a Negro fellow named WILL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, and a lusty well made fellow; he is very cunning, and will pretend he is a freeman, as he attempted the same thing about 3 years ago. He had on when he went away, a yellowish colour'd Negro cotton jacket, country linen shirt and breeches; and a pair of new pumps. As he will likely offer himself to some vessel, all masters of ships are cautioned not to take him. Whoever conveys him to me in *Culpeper*, or to Mr. *Joseph Holladay*, inspector in *Fredericksburg*, shall receive TWO POUNDS reward.

THOMAS GRAVES.

MIDDLESEX, *Sept.* 23, 1768.

COMMITTED to the gaol of this county, on the 14th instant, a Negro fellow whose name is TOM: he is young, and very likely. Since his commitment he says he is the property of *Robert Cole*, of *Essex*. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges.

JOHN DANIEL, Gaoler.

TAKEN up in *Leesburg, Loudoun* county, an iron grey mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the near shoulder I G. Posted, and appraised to 7l.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

TAKEN up at *Robert Kennon*'s quarter, on *Meherrin* river, near *Pennington*'s *Ford*, in *Brunswick* county, a middle sized grey mare, with a large snip on her nose, a remarkable reddish spot on the point of her near buttock, joining her tail, near two hands breadth, and is branded on the near buttock O or C. She had a small bell, buckled on with a tanned leather collar. Posted and appraised to 8l.

JERRY BOWLES.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, at the subscriber's house in* Petersburg, *on* Thursday *the 13th of* October *next*,

ALL his household and kitchen furniture, with many other articles too tedious to mention. Six months credit will be given for all sums above twenty-five shillings, giving bond and security.

He has for sale a few tracts of good tobacco land, with improvements thereon, in the counties of *Charlotte*, *Lunenburg*, and *Chesterfield*.

Likewise a large commodious house and lots, with all conveniencies thereon, adjoining *Petersburg*, suitable either for a merchant or a tavern.

Also a compleat tanyard, with all the improvements thereon, for carrying on that branch of business.

The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and may be entered upon immediately. If it should be more convenient, tobacco will be taken in payment.

All those indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment. As he intends for *Great-Britain* in a few months, no longer indulgence can be given.

All persons who have any demands against him, are desired to apply and receive payment.

RICHARD HANSON.

N. B. At the same time will be sold, for ready money, a large quantity of leather, belonging to the estate of *William Smithson*, deceased. RICHd. HANSON, Admr.

To be SOLD, *at* York *town, on* Thursday *the 29th instant*,

THE brigantine *John & Unity*, burthen upwards of 4000 bushels, a strong vessel, well built, about two years old, with her rigging and apparel. She is now preparing to take in her load, and will be, by the above time, almost fitted for the sea. The time of payment will be agreed on the day of sale.

BENJn. CLUVERIUS,
Sept. 13. JOHN SEAWELL.

YORK, *Sept.* 22, 1768.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the 31st day of* October *next, before Mr.* Hay's *door, in* Williamsburg, *at 3 o'clock in the afternoon*,

ABOUT FIFTY CHOICE

A SLAVES,

MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, and GIRLS, belonging to *Armistead Lightfoot*, taken in execution to satisfy several judgments of *York* court.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, S. Sheriff.

I HOPE all those indebted to me, and particularly such as I have been obliged to pay money for, will take proper notice of the above advertisement.

A. LIGHTFOOT.

WESTOVER, *Sept.* 20, 1768.

THIS is to give notice to all adventurers in my LOTTERY, that it will certainly be drawn on the 2d day of *November* next, according to my former advertisement. The lots are all laid off as near as possible to the scheme, and I do assure all concerned that most of the lots are undervalued. As a farther encouragement, I have thrown in the houses at *Belvidere*, with some other advantages. I beg the favour of those Gentlemen, who were so good as to take the trouble of tickets to dispose of for me, to send those that remain on hand to *Williamsburg*, by the 25th of *October*. I likewise must intreat all persons, who have bought tickets, to send their money to town by the day of drawing.

W. BYRD.

To be RENTED,

TWO hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, lying in *James City* county, well known by the name of *Drinking Spring*; with five valuable Negroes, who have been used to plantation business. For terms enquire of

JULIUS ALLEN.

YORK town, *Sept.* 20, 1768.

MR. *William Cary*, of this town, having declined my business, on its interfering with his own, I think it proper to give public notice of the same, and that I have employed two Gentlemen for that purpose, *viz.* Mr. *William Goosley*, of this county, and Mr. *Cornelius Livingston*, of *Gloucester* county. I presume that all persons indebted to my father will settle with either of these Gentlemen, by giving bond and security for their debts, or immediately discharging the same; which proposals, if they do not think proper to consent to, I will order suits to be brought against them without further notice.

J. H. NORTON.

WANTED,

THE undermentioned TRADESMEN, and HORSES. Any one that has such to dispose of, may find a purchaser at *Williamsburg*, at the *October* court, by applying to the Printer of this paper.

A good brickmaker, that also understands the setting and burning the kiln. A good blacksmith. A wheelwright, and two or three good house carpenters.

Eight or ten tight sound bay geldings (blooded) with little or no white about them. Four sorrel do. with white faces, and white ancles. The above horses not to exceed 7 years old, and about 14½ hands high.

WANTED,

A DECENT FAMILY to live with an elderly Clergyman, upon his glebe; if they have two Negroes the more agreeable, as he has two also to work with them. As comfort and satisfaction in the decline of life is the chief motive, none but persons of strict sobriety and civility need apply to the Printer hereof.

TAKEN from two white men and a mulatto, on *Friday* the second inst. two horses, *viz.* one bay, about 4 feet 10 inches high, his right hind foot white, branded on the near shoulder I F, and he appears to be old; one grey, very low in flesh, branded on the off buttock ¶, has a sore back, about 4 feet 7 inches high; also two saddles, both old, one of which is *Philadelphia* made. They also had a small bay horse, with a *London* made welted saddle; there is an owner for said horse, but not the saddle; and two pair of new shoes, with merchants mark thereon, which they had in a wallet. The above-mentioned horses, saddles, *&c.* are in the subscriber's possession, living at *Aylett*'s warehouse, where the owners may have them on application, and paying charges.

BENJAMIN ELLIOTT.

SHOCKOE, *Sept.* 16, 1768.

We have just imported in the Johnson Mary, *and have for sale at a low advance, for ready money, or short credit*,

A WELL assorted cargo of woollens in small packages, from 6l to 50l. sterling each; consisting of broadcloths, bearskins, duffils, frizes, plains, with suitable trimmings; also kerseys, halfthicks, cottons, Dutch and bed blankets.

STORRS & ELLIS.

To be SOLD, for ready money, on Tuesday *the 18th day of* October, *at the plantation where* Charles Royster *lives, on* Banister *river, in* Halifax *county*,

TWENTY Likely *Virginia* born

SLAVES,

by BEN: HARRISON, jun.

NORFOLK, *Sept.* 8, 1768.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that, in *October* next, he intends to establish a PACKET BOAT to go from *Portsmouth* and *Norfolk* to *Williamsburg*, every *Wednesday*, and return on *Saturday*. She is a prime sailer, and will be furnished with the best accommodations for passengers. Attendance will be given on *Tuesdays*, at *Stephen Tankard*'s wharf, for taking in goods; and every thing will be made as agreeable as possible to those Gentlemen who will favour him with their custom. In the time of the General Courts other BOATS will be ready to carry passengers up or down, on any day.

JOHN GOODRICH.

STAFFORD County, *August* 20, 1768.

RAN away last *April*, from one of the subscriber's quarters in *Loudoun*, (where he had been a short time sawing) a Mulatto slave belonging to *Samuel Selden*, jun. named *Peter Deadfoot*, though it is supposed he has changed his name, as he the day before attempted to pass for a freeman, and had got as far as *Neland*'s ferry, on his way to *Philadelphia*, by a forged pass, in which he was called *William Swann*. He is a tall, slim, clean limbed, active, genteel, handsome fellow, with broad shoulders; about 22 years of age, a dark Mulatto, with a nose rather flat than otherwise, very sensible, and smooth tongued; but is apt to speak quick, swear, and wish dreadful curses upon himself, in defence of his innocence, if taxed with a fault, even when guilty; which may be easily discovered, by any person's taxing him with being run away. He is an indifferent shoemaker, a good butcher, ploughman, and carter; an excellent sawyer, and waterman, understands breaking oxen well, and is one of the best scythemen, either with or without a cradle, in *America*; in short, he is so ingenious a fellow, that he can turn his hand to any thing; he has a great share of pride, though he is very obliging, is extremely fond of dress; and though his holiday clothes were taken from him, when he first attempted to get off, yet, as he has probably passed for a freeman, I make no doubt he has supplied himself with others, as such a fellow would readily get employment; it has been reported that he was seen on board a vessel in *York* river, near *York* town; but for my own part, I suspect that he is either in *Prince William* county, *Charles* county in *Maryland* (in both which places he has relations) or in the neighbourhood of *Winchester*. Whoever apprehends the said slave, and conveys him to me in *Stafford* county, shall receive, if taken within ten miles of my house, Five Pounds; if above fifty miles, Ten Pounds; and if above one hundred miles, Twenty Pounds reward, besides what the law allows.

THOMSON MASON.

MIDDLESEX, *Sept.* 12, 1768.

COMMITTED to the gaol of this county, on the 9th instant, a Negro man who calls himself SANDY, says he belongs to *Thomas Wilson*, or *Wilson*, in the neighbourhood of *Perrin Turner* and *Thomas Waters*, but in what part of the country can give no account; that he has made two crops for his master, and has been absent from his service two moons; seems to be about 25 years old, has lost two of his under fore teeth, and those above are sharp, and a considerable distance from each other. He is cloathed in rolls breeches, a *Virginia* cotton shirt, and Negro cotton jacket. The owner may have him, on proper application to JOHN DANIEL, Gaoler.

TAKEN up in *King William* county, a small bay horse, about 4 feet 3 or 4 inches high, branded on the near buttock thus $\overset{O}{H}$, appears to be about 6 years old. Posted, and appraised to 4l. 10s.

THOMAS BUTLER.

MARYLAND,

St. Mary's county, JULY 10, 1768.

A STOUT lusty yellow slave named WILL (tho' sometimes calls himself *Will Ferrall*, *Will Butler*, and *Will Curtis*) has been ran away 2 years ago from the subscriber; he is a house carpenter, tight cooper, understands plantation business well, and is a very handy fellow. I am informed he was about *Colchester* in *Virginia*, near 10 or 12 months, was taken by one *Henry Wingate*, and before he got him to the ferry, made his escape; last fall he was taken again, and carried before Major *Francis Moor*, in *Orange* county, near a place called *Raccoon* ford, in *Virginia*, and rather than go to gaol, owned his master; upon which two lusty young men undertook to bring him home, and when they got within sight of Mr. *Hoor*'s ferry he made his escape with his handcuffs on, and have not heard any thing of him since. Whoever will secure the said slave in any gaol, or otherwise, and give me notice, so that I get him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward; and reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, if brought home.

EDWARD MATTINGLY.

TAKEN up in *Fairfax* county, a grey sleabitten gelding, about 13 hands and one inch high, branded on the near shoulder and thigh thus ℣. It was said when he came into the neighbourhood he had a bell on, without a clapper, tied with a stirrup leather twice about his neck; he is shod before and trots. Posted, and appraised to 6l.

HENRY MOORE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, *February* 1, 1768, near *Chiswell*'s Old Mines, a red and white heifer, about 3 years old, marked in the right ear with a crop and two slits, and in the left with a slit and underkeel.

BENJAMIN HOLLADAY.

TAKEN up in *Spotsylvania* county, near *Mattapony* church, a chesnut sorrel mare, with a blaze in her face, a hanging mane and sprig tail, but no brand can be seen; is about 4 feet 9 inches high, and supposed to be about six years old. Posted, and appraised to 9l.

THOMAS PAIN.

King's creek, *York* county, *Sept.* 14, 1768.

RUN away from the subscriber, about three months ago, a tall black Negro fellow named GABY, about 40 years of age, round shoulder'd, bends in one of his knees (in which I have forgot) is very subject to sore legs, has a very long foot; and had on when he left me, the usual winter cloathing of corn field Negroes; he has a wife at Mr. *Robert Nicholson*'s in *Williamsburg*, where (in all probability) he may be secreted by her. He is outlawed, and a reward of TEN POUNDS will be given for his head, or *Twenty Shillings* if safely delivered to

JAMES BURWELL.

THE following tracts of LAND, belonging to Col. *Henry Peyton*, not being sold on the time formerly appointed, are to be sold to the highest bidder, at the town of *Dumfries*, in *Prince William* county, on the first Monday in next *October*.

212 Acres lying on *Broad-Run*, about 20 miles from *Dumfries*.

100 Acres lying on *Lucky-Run*, for the life of one *William Overall*.

1710 Acres on *Little-River* in *Fauquier* county. And

254 Acres in the same county, for the life of the said *Peyton*.

Eight months credit will be given, the purchasers entering into bond, with sufficient security.

At the same time, and on the same terms, will be sold, about 470 acres of land, including the mill and plantation whereon the said *Peyton* now lives.

CUTHBERT BULLITT.

Richmond county, *July* 14.

RUN away about the 20th of *May* last, an *East-India Indian*, named *Thomas Greenwich*; he is a well made fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, wears his own hair, which is long and black, has a thin visage, a very sly look, and a remarkable set of fine white teeth. A reward of 40s. will be paid the person who delivers him to the subscriber, besides what the law allows.

WILLIAM COLSTON.

TO BE SOLD,

The following tracts of LAND, *viz.*

A TRACT of LAND containing 600 acres or thereabouts, lying in *St. Paul*'s parish, *Stafford* county, on the river *Potowmack*; thirty acres of said land is meadow ground, equal in quality to any in this colony, and lately put in the best order for grass; likewise a quantity of salt marsh; the other part of the land produces great crops of corn and tobacco, and lies very convenient to church and several good mills; there is on the premises a good new dwelling-house with six rooms below, and three above, all with fire places, with every convenient out house; situated on a hill, that opens a most agreeable prospect for some miles up and down the river. Likewise a valuable tract of land in *Cople* parish, *Westmoreland* county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, as good as any land in the *Northern Neck*, lying perfectly level through the whole, with immensity of timber, fit for building ships, or otherwise, and convenient to *Potowmack* river, where a quantity of fine fish and oysters may be had with little trouble. It lies within a few miles of two churches, and several good mills. The payment shall be made easy to the purchaser, by

SAMUEL WASHINGTON

THE subscriber can be well recommended as capable of managing any Gentleman's business as a steward, but being engaged as manager of Col. *Moore*'s forge, he cannot without danger of injury to that concern, go in search of employment for another year. If any Gentleman therefore is in want of such a steward, and will favour him with a line to be sent to the said forge, near *Todd's Bridge*, in *King and Queen*, he will immediately wait on them.

JOHN ELLIS.

A SCHEME *of a*

LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of nine hundred pounds, to make a road over the mountain to the warm and hot springs in Augusta *county.*

1 Prize of	-	£ 1000	is	£ 1000
2	of	500	is	1000
4	of	250	is	1000
5	of	100	is	500
50	of	50	is	2500
62 Prizes.				£. 6000
4938 Blanks.				

6000 Tickets at 20*s*. - - - - £ 6000

15 *per cent.* to be deducted from the Prizes.

The said LOTTERY will be drawn at *Fredericksburg*, under the management and direction of Messrs. *Charles Dick*, *Charles Yates*, *John Stewart*, *Henry Mitchell* and *John Glassell*, of whom tickets may be had.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 6, 1768.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raising Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out by the managers or any six of them, towards building a new church in the town of *Fredericksburg*, and in the purchase of an organ for the said church.

1 Prize of	-	£. 500	is	£. 500
2	- - - -	250	each -	500
4	- - - -	100	- -	400
8	- - - -	50	- -	400
8	- - - -	25	- -	200
10	- - - -	10	- -	100
180	- - - -	5	- -	900
213 Prizes.	- - - - - - -			3000
2787 Blanks.				
3000 Tickets, at 20*s*. each,	- -			3000

£. 15 out of the 100, to be deducted from the prizes, is - - - - - 450

The said Lottery will certainly be drawn on the 28th of *December* next, (being the day after St. *John*'s) at the town-house in *Fredericksburg*, under the direction of *Mann Page*, *Fielding Lewis*, *Charles Dick*, *Roger Dixon*, *Joseph Jones*, *Hugh Mercer*, *James Mercer*, *Charles Washington*, *Lewis Willis*, *George Weedon*, *Charles Yates*, and *Francis Thornton*, Gentlemen, or any six or more who can attend. Tickets may be had of the said Gentlemen, if bespoke in time. Prizes not demanded within six months after their publication in the *Virginia Gazette*, will be deemed as generously given to promote the above purposes, and will then be applied accordingly by the managers aforenamed.

COMMITTED from JAMES CITY prison to the public gaol in *Williamsburg*, a *Mundingo* Negro man slave, named PETER; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, about 35 years old, has on an oznabrig shirt, cotton waistcoat, and *Virginia* cotton breeches; and has several scars on his forehead and breast, occasioned by the yaws. He says he belongs to JAMES TAYLOR, of *South-Carolina*, formerly belonged to *Thomas Kemp* of *Gloucester*, and sold to *Robert Crawley*, who sold him to the said JAMES TAYLOR. The owner may have him, on proving his property, and paying charges, as the law directs.

EDWARD WESTMORE, K. P. G.

RUN away from Capt. JOHN WILLIAMS, of *Northumberland* county, the latter end of *May* last, a Negro man named *Curry Tuxent*, about 50 years of age, by trade a carpenter and cooper, he is a tall slim black fellow, about 6 feet high, has lost most of his upper fore teeth, talks very fast and smooth; he carried with him carpenters and coopers tools, by which he will expect to pass as a freeman. It is thought he is gone towards JAMES river, after a parcel of Negroes lately purchased by Sir *Peyton Skipwith* from the estate of *Robert Bristow*, Esq; Whoever secures the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall have five pounds reward, paid by

RICHARD EDWARDS.

RUN away from the subscriber in *Goochland* county, last *July*, a tall, slim, black, *Virginia* born fellow, named DICK, about 35 years of age, who has a surly look, and remarkable red eyes; had the usual cloathing of labouring Negroes, and is supposed to be harboured in *Middlesex* county, where he formerly lived. He is very sensible, and will endeavour to impose on the public, and pass for a freeman. I have lately been informed that he intends to leave the colony, therefore I must intreat of all commanders of vessels, and others, if such a person should offer his service, they will have him secured, and delivered to the subscriber, who will pay five pounds reward.

LEONARD PRICE.

Pittsylvania, *April* 8, 1768.

A SCHEME,

For disposing of (by way of Lottery) the several valuable tracts of LAND *that are below mentioned, belonging to the subscriber.*

	Contents of the Prizes.	No.	Val. £.
A TRACT of 100 acres of land, 40 acres of which are good low grounds, on *Roanoke* river, in *Mecklenburg* county, with an established ferry belonging to it; and also 700 acres on *Neuse* river, *North Carolina*; about 200 acres thereof very good low grounds, and the high land very good.		1	500
A tract of 950 acres in *Amherst* county, on *Stoval*'s creek, being fine tobacco land, and within 3 or four miles of *Stoval*'s ferry, on *James* river, from whence tobacco, &c. are transported to market down by water.		1	250
A tract of 300 acres on the said *Stoval*'s creek, adjoining the last-mentioned tract, being also extraordinary good tobacco land.		1	120
A tract of 361 acres on *Stoval*'s creek aforesaid, being also good tobacco land.		1	80
A tract of 357 acres on the south side of *Roanoke*, in *Mecklenburg*, being kind free land, and tolerable good for tobacco.		1	80
An entry of 640 acres of good land, on *Fall* creek, near the *Neuse* tract.		1	50
A tract of 400 acres on *Stoval*'s creek, adjoining the other tracts on the said creek.		1	20
A prize to be paid in cash, out of the produce of the lottery.		1	75
Twenty five at £. 5, to be paid as aforesaid.		25	125
33 Prizes, - - -			£. 1300
227 Blanks, - - -			
260 Tickets at £. 5. - -			£. 1300

Those that purchase tickets are only required to give their bonds for the money, payable when the lottery is drawn, which is to be on *Monday* the 24th day of *October* next, at the *Rocky Ridge*, under the management of *Clement Read*, *Isaac Read*, *Paul Carrington*, *Matthew Marable*, *Robert Munford* of *Mecklenburg*, *Henry Delony*, *David Garland*, *William Taylor*, *John Winn*, *David Mason*, *Gray Briggs*, *John Bolling*, *William Cabell*, *Joseph Cabell*, *Alexander Trent*, *Peterfield Trent*, *Thomas Jefferson* of *Albemarle*, and *George Robertson* of *Chesterfield*, Gentlemen, who will be impowered to execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers, and of whom tickets may be had, also at both the Printing-Offices, and of the subscriber. 7m GEORGE JEFFERSON.

To be SOLD *on very reasonable terms altogether or in parcels, and may be entered upon next Fall,*

THREE thousand six hundred and sev[enty] acres of well timbered and watered land, lying on both sides *Meherrin* river, in the counties of *Lunenburg* and *Mecklenburg*, about 75 miles from *Petersburg*, great part of which is very fine tobacco land, and on the rest there is an excellent range for stock. Any person inclinable to purchase, may be shewn the same by applying to *William Naish* on the premises. For terms enquire of Col. *Archibald Cary*, in *Chesterfield* county, *Bathurst Skelton*, in *Charles City*, *Thomas Fleming*, *William Fleming*, or the subscriber, in *Cumberland* county.

tf SUSANNA FLEMING.

TO BE SOLD,

UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, near the *Double Top Mountain* in *Culpeper* county, late the property of Mr. *John Rootes* in *Gloucester* county. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. *Roger Dixon* in *Fredericksburg*, who is impowered to agree. The land will be laid off in lots if desired.

WHEREAS I have a large quantity of good land for sale, in *Bedford* and *Pittsylvania* counties, both high and low grounds, from ten pounds price to thirty, amongst which are about 7000 acres, which I am authorized to sell for Col. *Archibald Cary*, on *Goose* creek, and *Wolf* creek. It is well timber'd, and well water'd, and one of the best places in our county for raising. Any person inclinable to purchase, may see the land, by applying to their humble servant, near *Bedford* court-house.

6m. WILLIAM MEAD.

Feb. 10, 1768.

To be SOLD *at private* SALE,

SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND in *Charles City* pleasantly situate on *James* river; 4 acres of land, with a water grist mill, on *Morrison*'s creek, in the same county; and a thousand acres of land in *Halifax* county; they will be sold altogether, or divided into lots, as may best suit the purchasers. These lands were the estate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his trustees) for the benefit of his creditors. As a sale of these lands has been before advertised, but not effected; it will not be improper, to assure the public, that an absolute disposal of them is now intended; and that we shall be ready at all times to receive proposals for the whole, or any part thereof. Mr. *John Christian* (who lives thereon) will shew the land in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH,
JAMES BELSCHES,
JERMAN BAKER.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

FOR disposing of one hundred and forty-six LOTS of LAND, in the county of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the river, which have been sold, not being less than £. 20, which is far below what was given for several near the river.

	lots	value £.	
Inspection at *Page*'s, 5 lots at 12 years purchase,	-	840	
Do. *Crutchfield*'s, 6 lots at do.	-	720	
		1560	
Lots improved, each half acre, at £. 20 -	135	2700	
		4260	
137 Prizes. - - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 Tickets at £. 10 each,	-	4000	

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr. *Anthony Hay*'s in *Williamsburg*, as soon as the tickets are disposed of. Those who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond to carry interest from that time. *Robert Carter Nicholas*, *George Wythe*, *Thomas Everard*, *John Thompson*, and *Jerman Baker*, Esqrs; managers, or any three of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber.

MANN PAGE.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main Street. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s*6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for 3*s*. the First Week, and 2*s*. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.